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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/258,601	02/26/1999	JONATHAN SHNEIDMAN	83315.0001	4087
26021	7590	11/01/2005	EXAMINER	
HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P.			PATEL, NITIN	
500 S. GRAND AVENUE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 1900				2673
LOS ANGELES, CA 90071-2611				

DATE MAILED: 11/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/258,601	SHNEIDMAN, JONATHAN
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Nitin Patel	2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2005.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-20 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 21-54 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 21,24,25,29,30-34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gifford (U.S. Patent No. 5,812,776).

As per claims 21,34 Gifford shows a first computer (client 601 in col.7 lines 61-63) receiving from its user an input indicating a telephone number for an information source (in col.7 lines 61-65); using an input device having a plurality of input elements arranged in a telephone keypad with out alphabetic input elements (In keyboard of Gifford) using the right side of the hot keys which only have numbers 0 to 9)the first computer obtaining database a network identification of the information source based on the telephone number (In Fig. 6 client is dialing phone number to server 602 which server converting phone number to URL); the first computer establishing a network connection with a second computer of the information source using the network identification (client connected to server in col.7 lines 65-67 to col.8 lines 1-10) and first computer displaying information obtained from the second computer (In Col.8 lines 13-20 client receives information based on the telephone number which send by server)

and user selecting one or more active areas with associated with selected active area (In. fig.4 elements 412a-412c).

As per claim 24, Gifford shows second computer pushing information to the first computer via network connection (In Fig.1 and 6).

As per claim 25, Gifford shows the first computer displays the information obtained from the second computer on a display screen of the first computer (In fig.1) and the information pushed by the second computer includes identifying codes associated with one or more active areas of the first computer screen (In Col.8 lines 13-22) and first computer communicating to the second computer identifying codes with active areas selected by the user (In Col.8 lines 24-31 and in fig.4).

As per claim 29,30 Gifford shows database stored in the first computer and dynamically updated by a server (In fig.1 and 6).

As per claim 31, Gifford shows telephone and network connection are established via wired communication (In Fig.1 multiple computers connected with wired communication).

As per claims 32, Gifford shows telephone and network connectors are twisted pair communication channel (In col.3 lines 50-60).

As per claim 33, Gifford shows a URL or an IP address as a network connection (In Col.7 lines 61-64).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 22,23,26-28,35,36,37-39,40-47,48-49,50-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gifford (U.S. Patent No. 5,812,776) in view of Pardo (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,539).

As per claims 22,23,35,36 Gifford shows multiple computers connected to server using dialing telephone number to receive web site information (In Fig.1). Gifford does not teach a voice telephone connection with the information source. Pardo shows (In Fig.3a, 3b) using a telephone to access database server to access using telephone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Pardo's voice telephone with Gifford's networking system because it would have allowed a user navigate the proper internet address with combination of speech or voice for better navigation.

As per claims 26-28, Gifford does not show information being video and smart video information and information is fully broadcast quality information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention was made that it is well known in the art that a sever sends data, video and other information from a server to a client.

As per claims 37-39, Gifford does not teach an input area to select using a handset unit in wireless communication with first computer and handset having touch screen being mapped to the first computer and using number keypad to connect the wireless communication. Pardo shows an input area to select using a handset unit in wireless communication with first computer and handset having touch screen being mapped to the first computer and using number keypad to connect the wireless communication (In fig.10b a touch screen element 41 and telephone with numeric numbers). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Pardo's with networking system of Gifford's because it would have allowed a user to communicate with server just using numbers to communicate with a server for efficient way to connect with a server.

As per claims 40-47, Gifford does not specifically teach getting information of telephone directory associated with a telephone number with a name and address and name associated with telephone numbers which user entered as a telephone number. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that teaching of Gifford's (In col.8 lines 24-40 which includes the information of advertisement and merchant's list, which would have include telephone number and name and address and other information of a particular web site all information from a server to access).

As per claims 48-49, Gifford does not teach voice information from its user to the second computer to connect using voice data. Pardo teach using smart telephone software to use for communicating with a server (in Col.5 lines 5-10 and col.6 lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the

invention was made to combined the teaching of Pardo's with networking system of Gifford's because it would have allowed a user to communicate between two computers using voice data instead using input device.

As per claims 50-54, Gifford does not teach using 0 to 9 digits to connect with a server to dial numbers to connect with URL and using a touch screen panel displayed on a display to inputs data and having a telephone handset with a system.

Pardo shows using 0 to 9 digits to connect with a server to dial numbers to connect with URL and using a touch screen panel displayed on a display to inputs data and having a telephone handset with a system (in fig. 3a, 3b, 7-9 and 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention was made to combined the teaching of Pardo's with system of Gifford's because it would have become a user friendly touch screen system for a non user computer skill person to operate the system using simply the touch screen to communicate.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 08/19/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argument that Gifford doe not teach the use of an input device but examiner would like to point out the input device of Gifford's using alphanumeric numbers (such as 0..9 and 8 and #) are used to dial the network to access the network connection and connect with a appropriate web site to dial and same reason for Padro to do the same thing by dialing the numbers to access the network to go on specific web site using the numbers to log on the computer. While applicant argue that there is no

incentive to combine the Gifford and pardo reference examiner, *In re Scheckler*, 168 USPQ 716 (CCPA 1971).

***Conclusion***

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

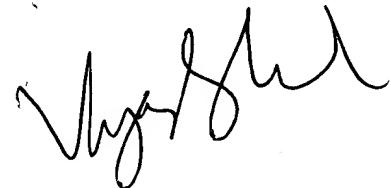
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nitin Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-7677. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin H. Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NP

October 30, 2005



VIJAY SHANKAR  
PRIMARY EXAMINER